

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Snowy. Temp. 32° (44-45). Tomorrow: similar. Yesterday's temp. 57-59 (14-15). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 50-52 (10-7). Tomorrow: occasional rain. Yesterday's temp. 54-56 (12-14). CHANNEL: Slight to moderate. ROME: Rain. Temp. 54-56 (12-14). NEW YORK: Snow. Temp. 33-35 (2-4). Yesterday's temp. 42-50 (8-11). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

No. 27,719

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 26-27, 1972

Established 1887

Top Ulster Security Minister Wounded In Gunmen's Attack

ARMAGH, Northern Ireland, Feb. 25 (Reuters)—Northern Ireland Premier Brian Faulkner's closest government associate, John Taylor, was the target today of an Irish Republican Army attempt to assassinate him.

IRA guerrilla gunmen poured four bullets into Mr. Taylor, the number two man in the province's Home Affairs Ministry, as he prepared to drive home from work in this market town.

Police said Mr. Taylor had just entered his car when two men approached it, pulled out automatic pistols and fired nine bullets toward him seconds after the attack, but the gunmen were already pulling away in another car.

The first witness on the scene, a local reporter, said blood was pouring out of the minister's head. Within minutes, an angry crowd had gathered. "Everyone was confused and many were hysterical," he said.

The bullets lodged in Mr. Taylor's head and chest. Doctors at Armagh City hospital said Mr. Taylor tonight was in "comparatively good condition" after an emergency operation.

Mr. Taylor is second only to Mr. Faulkner in the province's Home Affairs Ministry, the department which has responsibility for Northern Ireland's day-to-day security.

The 34-year-old Protestant has a reputation for following a hard line on law and order.

Today's shooting marks on the first assassination attempt on a Northern Ireland government minister for its cabinet ministers after provincial Sen. John Bernhill, 65, was murdered by guerrilla gunmen at his home last December.

Mr. Taylor, who underwent an emergency operation tonight, has consistently urged tougher measures to break the IRA. These measures included internment without trial and the cratering of auxiliary roads leading into the republic.

He is regarded as the most right-wing member of Mr. Faulkner's cabinet.

Mr. Taylor was a leader of the dissident Unionist party faction which brought down moderate Premier Terence O'Neill in 1969.

Elsewhere in Northern Ireland a bomb strapped to a bicycle wrecked a shopping arcade and injured six persons in Belfast today.

A policeman and a soldier were among the injured. The bicycle was chained to railings and could not be removed when it came under suspicion.

Most of the people in the area were cleared away before the explosion.

Little more than 100 yards from the shopping arcade and less than an hour after the explosion, two men burst into a piano store and dropped a parcel on a table.

"Two minutes," said one. The other set a five-gallon drum of gasoline beside the bomb to feed the flames when it exploded.

The piano store and several other shops in the area were, in one policeman's words, "just a mess" after the blast.

No one was killed.

In Antrim, 10 miles to the northwest, an explosion slammed through a bus station, heavily damaging the building and 12 buses, an army spokesman said. Fire swept an unoccupied customs post near Londonderry.

In southeast Belfast, a bomb placed by four men tore part of the roof of the Malone Country Club and caused other damage to the building.

In Londonderry, snipers with Thompson sub-machine guns opened up on an army armored car returning from patrol through the Roman Catholic Creggan Estate. Two soldiers in a nearby observation tower returned fire, an army spokesman said. There were no casualties.

Coal Workers in Britain Vote Overwhelmingly to End Strike

By Alvin Suster

LONDON, Feb. 25 (UPI)—One of Britain's gravest industrial crises in years drew toward a close today with the nation's miners voting overwhelmingly to return to work.

The miners, who have been striking for seven weeks, voted 92 percent in favor of accepting a substantial pay increase of up to \$15.50 a week. Their leaders said that the men will return to work as soon as possible and that most pits will be in production by Monday.

Blackouts in homes, however, will continue for another two to three weeks until coal-fired generators replace stocks. But the restrictions limiting the use of electricity by industry will be eased beginning Sunday night.

Besides power cuts in homes of up to nine hours a day, the strike also resulted in temporary suspension of more than 15 million workers, whose factories were ordered to operate only three days a week. While these industrial curbs will be lifted over the weekend, the factories will be urged to limit their use of electricity to 35 percent of normal.

The possible inflationary consequences of the strike settlement, which will mean an average increase of close to 20 percent, continue to worry government officials, who have been trying to keep an unofficial ceiling of about 8 percent on wage claims. All week long government spokesmen in the House of Commons have been cautioning that the miners are a "special case" and that workers now bargaining should not expect increases of that size.

Prime Minister Edward Heath decided today to appear on national television Sunday night to discuss the implications of the

Bonn Paid a \$5-Million Ransom for Jet and Crew in Aden Hijack

Money Was Handed Over Near Beirut in 'Perfect Thriller Plot'

only demand made by the five hijackers, whom he described as members of an organization called the "Victims of Zionist Occupation," a "daughter organization" of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The airliner was hijacked over India Monday night with a crew of 14 and 172 passengers and flown to Aden on the southern tip of the Arabian Peninsula.

Among the passengers was Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., eldest son of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. The hijackers first released the passengers, but held the 14 crew members and the jumbo jet for ransom.

He said the money was handed over at noon GMT Wednesday about 25 miles from Beirut Airport, several hours after a deadline given by the hijackers for exploding the aircraft and its crew.

"It was like a perfect thriller plot," Mr. Leber said.

He said the ransom was the

prisoned in West Germany were released.

He said the hijackers' demands first became known late Tuesday afternoon when the Lufthansa's Cologne headquarters received a letter which had been posted in Cologne at 10 a.m. the same day.

The letter, "written in perfect English," said that the jet would be exploded with passengers and crew aboard unless the ransom demand was met, he said.

The letter went on to specify in detail how the money was to be paid.

It contained a list of currencies and denominations into which the money was to be divided and specified that the ransom was to be flown to Beirut

airport by a West German courier aboard an aircraft of one of three named West German charter lines.

The courier was to be dressed in a black jacket and light gray trousers," Mr. Leber said.

The letter also contained the key of an automobile which it said the courier would find parked outside Beirut Airport.

The spot where the car would be parked was shown on a photograph included in the letter, Mr. Leber said. The car was to be marked with a picture of the Libyan leader on the front and a picture of the late Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser on the rear.

The letter specified 9 a.m. (0800 GMT) Wednesday as the

deadline for the ransom payment.

It was clear we were dealing with a highly organized operation," said Mr. Leber, who headed a special emergency planning staff of government officials, police and security experts and Lufthansa representatives formed after the hijacking.

He said he immediately ordered

preparations to meet the demands but held back the final go-ahead pending clarification of the situation.

It was a tense state of affairs.

We had no contact with the hijackers at first," he said.

While a Lufthansa security official chosen to hand over the

money flew to Athens to wait

further instructions from Bonn,

the West German government received confirmation that the hijackers had released first women and children and then male passengers.

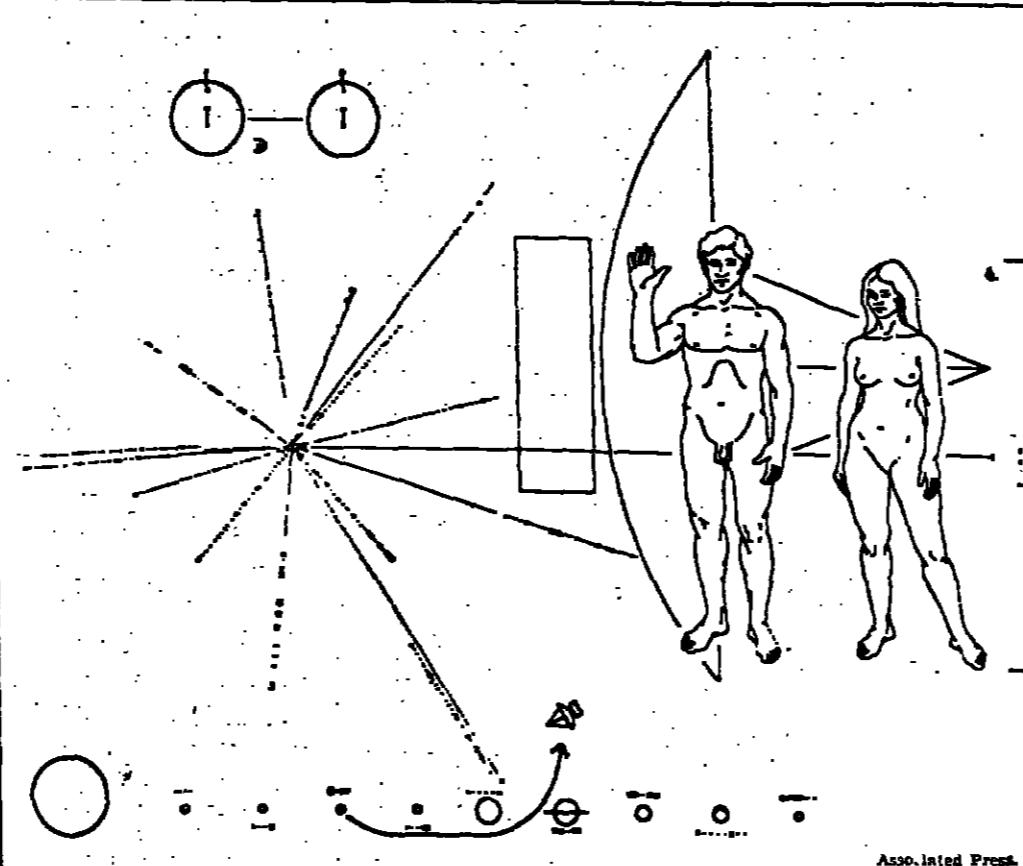
By Wednesday morning, Bonn received reliable reports that the hijackers were preparing to implement their threat of blowing up the aircraft and its crew.

"They were getting more and more nervous," Mr. Leber said.

At 11:25 a.m. Wednesday (0825 GMT), with the deadline already passed, Mr. Leber said, he ordered the courier aboard the standby plane in Athens to fly to Beirut to hand over the money.

"If only the plane had been involved we would have let them do what they liked," he said. "But we knew the people we were dealing with would not hesitate to carry out their threat and the lives of 14 people were at stake."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Associated Press

From Earth, a Message for Alien Beings

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UPI)—The first spacecraft to fly out of the solar system carries a greeting from earth for an alien civilization.

The spacecraft is the Pioneer F., which is scheduled to be launched from Cape Kennedy Sunday night on a mission to Jupiter. Pioneer will swing by that planet on its way into the cosmos, where there is a remote chance it might be recognized as an artificial body and interpreted by an intelligent and advanced civilization.

Pioneer's greeting is engraved on a plaque fixed to the spacecraft's antenna support struts.

"The pulsar are the only

stars in the galaxy that are running down at known rates, just like clocks," said Cornell University's Dr. Carl Sagan, one of three people who conceived and designed the plaque. "They are ideal symbols to specify where the spacecraft came from and when."

Dr. Sagan said the original idea for the plaque came from the Christian Science Monitor's Eric Burgess, who reproached Dr. Sagan three months ago over the lack of a plaque on the spacecraft.

"I agreed with him, but I didn't think there was any chance that NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) would go along with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

By Max Frankel

PEKING, Feb. 25 (NYT)—A cordial but relatively restrained banquet closed the major phase of President Nixon's meetings with Premier Chou En-lai here tonight. The two men then headed for a weekend visit to Hangzhou and Shanghai, still guarding the secrets of their extensive discussions behind a flourish of metaphor.

With none of the enthusiasm of their opening-night feast here, the President and the premier traded toasts that stressed their differences during five days of

Texts of toasts by Nixon and Chou on Page 2.

private conference and also implied diverging objectives.

While Mr. Nixon stressed a desire for more unofficial contacts between Chinese and Americans, Mr. Chou emphasized a prior interest in normal state relations. The issue of Taiwan is known to stand in the way of such normal diplomatic relations, but it was unclear to what extent the Chinese leader saw it also as an obstacle to informal government dealings and unofficial exchanges of people and goods.

Wall as Symbol

Mr. Nixon in his toast, seized on the symbolism of the Great Wall of China, asserting that the meetings "have begun the long process of removing" the wall between the two countries. He spoke of the talks as a beginning, saying nothing more about the prospects for future contacts and merely reiterating the belief that he brought to China that both nations share an interest in peace and building "a new world order."

Mr. Chou said the discussions had been "honest and frank" and therefore beneficial to both sides, but he then offered an elliptical vision of the future:

"The times are advancing and the world is changing. We are deeply convinced that the strength of the people is powerful and that whatever zigzags and reverses there will be in the development of history, the general trend of the world is definitely toward light and not darkness."

Real Gulf

Weariness, or the tension of the secret talks, or simply the reality of the gulf that remains between the two countries, appeared to have had their effect.

Forty-eight hours remain in this extraordinary summit conference, in which Mr. Nixon and Mr. Chou may yet formally define the future contracts and relationships of their governments and peoples. The relatively muted tone of the Peking closing, therefore, may have been merely a phase of the negotiations, denoting some unresolved questions of substance or wording.

But White House officials have been hedging a bit in the last two days about whether the journey will end with a formal communiqué on Monday. There was no doubt about that before they left Washington last week, but now there seems to be. Yet even this hesitation may be only a part of the diplomatic fencing. No reliable indication of the course of the private talks has been available.

Loss of Flavor

There seemed to be some loss of flavor tonight even in the banquet food, although the dishes by the Chinese state of the Great Wall were intriguing in name and appearance—pea sprouts and pigeon-egg soup, three delicacies (sea slugs, shrimp balls, and chicken) with egg white, duck

Last Peking Banquet

Nixon and Chou Stress Differences in Toasts

cigarettes and White House matchbooks and a Napa Valley (California) champagne for the toast, for which the People's Liberation Army Band again provided the music.

In deference to American custom—or the requirements of American television—Mr. Nixon delayed the toasts from the first to the last, main course of the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Associated Press

MORE SIGHTSEEING—President Nixon walks past a huge bronze statue in Peking's Forbidden City on Friday.

After Red Walkout Last Time

U.S. Rejects Communist Bid For Paris Talks on Thursday

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Feb. 25 (UPI)—The United States and South Vietnam today rejected North Vietnamese demands that the 146th session of the stalled peace talks be held next Thursday.

The rejection was scarcely surprising in the light of the wall-to-wall unprecedent Communist talk yesterday, which was coupled with a peremptory demand that the next session "will meet" March 2.

Dispatched through liaison officers, the allied response gave no indications when the more than three-year-old talks would resume.

Under agreed conference procedural rules, all parties must agree on the date of subsequent meetings, a practice made impossible yesterday when the Communist delegations walked out before the allied negotiators could address the session.

Stephen O. Lederup said that "when we have reached a decision regarding a date for the next meeting" contact would be made with the Communist delegations through liaison officers.

In the past, in case of disagreement, the allied delegations have allowed most of a week to elapse before either agreeing to—or turning down—proposed dates for the meetings. The prompt allied response just one day after the walkout was apparently motivated by a desire to make clear that Washington and Saigon were in no mood to accept Communist dictation on setting a new negotiating date.

The allies have long felt that the plenary sessions were useful essentially to the Communists for propaganda purposes. This attitude has only been reinforced since January, when President Nixon revealed the extent of secret meetings with North Vietnam, a channel better adapted to meaningful negotiation than the weekly Paris sessions.

Pacemaker Baby Dies

CHICAGO, Feb. 25 (AP)—Tommy Heard, who hospital officials believe was the youngest recipient of a heart pacemaker, died Tuesday. He received the pacemaker in a delicate operation within 26 hours after he was born Jan. 31 with a congenital heart defect.

Senate Votes, 43 to 40, to Bar Courts From Issuing School Bus Orders

By Robert Simer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UPI).—The Senate today voted to bar federal courts from ordering busing of school children to effect racial integration.

The action came in a 43-to-40 vote on an amendment to the education bill proposed by Sen. Robert F. Griffin, R., Mich.

The amendment, which was the strongest congressional expression to date on the politically volatile busing issue, would also prohibit federal officials from withholding or threatening to withhold any government funds to force a local school district to accept a busing program to achieve integration.

Opponents of the measure declared it would spell the end of the present desegregation effort and would amount to a repeal of the section of the 1964 Civil Rights Act which orders federal agencies to withhold funds from any school district that does not come up with an acceptable integration plan.

After the amendment was passed

ed, opponents moved for reconsideration but lost 41 to 41.

However, today's vote did not mean that the Griffin amendment is permanently part of the bill. Because of the tangled parliamentary situation, it is possible that the vote could be reversed next week.

This situation stems from the fact that the Griffin amendment is technically an amendment to an amendment offered to the higher education bill by Sen. Walter P. Mondale, D., Minn.

The vote on the Mondale amendment comes Monday, and if it is defeated, all amendments to it will also automatically be defeated, leaving the Senate back where it started on the busing issue.

Opponents of the measure will try to do just that.

Their chances for success hinge on whether or not they can get some of the liberal, abstaining, mainly among those campaigning for the Democratic presidential nomination, back in line for the vote while holding on to present support.

Five Democratic senators aspirating to their party's presidential

nomination were not present for the vote, and their absence made the difference, since four of them, Sens. Edmund S. Muskie, Hubert H. Humphrey, George S. McGovern and Vance Hartke, have indicated they would oppose such legislation.

Before the vote, Sen. Griffin ridiculed the five presidential hopefuls for "going around the country" expressing their opinions on busing while skipping key Senate votes on the issue.

The language of the Griffin amendment ended hopes that a Senate compromise approved yesterday had taken some of the steam out of the busing controversy.

That compromise, offered by Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield and Senate minority leader Hugh Scott, would bar busing when "time or distance of travel is so great as to risk the health of the children or significantly impinge on the educational process." In addition the Senate voted a temporary stay of federal court desegregation orders that involve two or more school districts.



Debate Ended In Bundestag On East Pacts

No Test of Strength; Treaties Go to Panels

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Feb. 25 (UPI).—The Bundestag today ended its first round of debate over ratification of Chancellor Willy Brandt's goodwill treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland by sending them to committee without a vote.

This decision by the lower house of parliament concluded three days of sharply partisan debate on a note of distinct anticlimax. The treaties, aimed at resolving cold war issues, are the basis of Mr. Brandt's attempt to improve relations with Communist Eastern Europe.

A procedural vote on whether to refer them to committee would have marked the first formal test of strength between the partisans and opponents in the Bundestag. For this reason, the vote had been anticipated anxiously by political observers seeking to gauge the strengths of the contending factions.

Simple Majority

Mr. Brandt's government coalition has 251 seats in the Bundestag against 245 held by the opposition Christian Democrats. As a result, there was little doubt that the government would have been able to muster the simple majority necessary for referral.

However, a vote today might have provided some clues as to whether any coalition deputies with doubts about the treaties planned to abstain. This is important because the Christian Democrats made plain during this week's debate that they will vote as a bloc in opposition.

Depending on what position the upper house, the Bundesrat, eventually takes on the treaties, the government could find that it can win ratification on the final vote only by getting an absolute majority of 245 in the Bundestag. For this reason, any indication of how many potential defectors there are in the coalition is of keen interest here.

No Test of Strength

However, shortly before the end of today's debate, leaders of the two sides agreed to sidestep a test of strength at this time by waiving the referral vote.

In order to do this, a compromise was worked out to resolve the Christian Democrats' demand that the treaties be considered by the Committee on Inner-German Affairs and Legal Committees.

The compromise calls for the Legal and Foreign Affairs Committees to decide among themselves whether there should also be a referral to the Committee on Inner-German Affairs.

The committee votes, which will deal with both the constitutionality and desirability of ratifying the treaties, are not binding. After the committees have given their opinions, the full Bundestag will hold another hearing in May and, following consideration by the Bundesrat, the final vote in June.

Illegal Mail Charge

Father Berrigan and two other defendants—Sister Elizabeth McAlister, an art history teacher at Marymount College, Tarrytown, N.Y., and Dr. Isobel Ahmad, a Pakistani teaching in Chicago—also are charged with smuggling illegal mail in and out of a federal prison.

Mr. Clark and other defense lawyers told the judge this was selective prosecution and discriminatory. They claim the sneaking of messages is a widespread practice in prisons, yet government indictments on such charges are virtually unknown.

Mr. Lynch responded that there have been numerous prosecutions.

In the fourth major incident since last year of a potential human health problem that few persons knew existed, the chickens consumed the PCB in feed.

Federal officials are still trying to learn the source of the feed contamination—and why major measures taken last year to prevent more such accidents

PCBs are a large class of industrial chemicals called polychlorinated biphenyls—colorless, odorless liquids long used as electrical insulating fluids, heat-transfer fluids and ingredients of inks, paints, lubricants and plastics.

In 1968 a major PCB tragedy affected 1,000 persons, producing both stillborn and deformed children and other damage. The cause was poison rice oil containing 2,000 to 3,000 parts per million of a PCB which had leaked into the oil from a heating pipe.

A spokesman added that the pair of authorities they lost their way en route from their garrison in Westphalia, drove through the open barriers on West German territory and suddenly found themselves stopped by East German police.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans he added.

Dollar Troubles Again

The administration is pressing Congress to devalue the dollar formally by raising the price of gold from \$35 to \$38 an ounce in order to check speculation that much larger devaluation—or international monetary chaos—lies ahead. While the Senate Banking Committee's favorable action on Thursday indicated that Congress will indeed grant the administration's request promptly, it must recognize that this step will not in itself be sufficient to allay fears that the dollar is a weak currency.

The attack on the dollar was touched off by the report that the United States ran a record payments deficit of \$30 billion in 1971; though scarcely news, it intensified concern that this country has been following reckless fiscal and monetary policies without regard for the impact on other nations.

Yet the underlying strength of the American position should not be underestimated. The American economy is gradually recovering from recession, while other countries are slowing their rates of growth. There is likely to be a better profits performance on this side of the Atlantic—and eventually, a strong movement of funds to American investment.

With the devaluation of the dollar, the United States' competitive position has improved—and signs of that improvement are likely to become more evident as the year progresses. If the administration makes good its declared intention of maintaining wage-price restraints, inflation here should be less than in other countries. Such factors will, in the two years ahead, strengthen both the U.S. balance of payments and the dollar—which is the only viable way of making other governments willing to go on holding tens of billions of dollars.

Secretary of the Treasury Connally and Under-Secretary Volcker are correct in their position that, while the United States remains in sizable payments deficit, it should not attempt a "dash for convertibility." This

could breed another crisis, as most foreign government officials recognize. In a more moderate way, however, the United States could and should cooperate with the IMF to assist other governments with special needs to convert surplus dollars into other assets, as is the case now with Britain. More basically, a U.S. proposal for the eventual solution to the convertibility problem must be part of the future reform and reconstruction of a stable international monetary system.

It will obviously take many months, as Mr. Volcker stressed in his congressional testimony, to negotiate a full-fledged monetary reform. But the United States would help to stabilize international markets if, instead of playing a waiting game—which looks to others like a return to "benign neglect"—it took the initiative and proposed measures for achieving limited convertibility of the dollar as well as the basis of a long-run solution, which must deal with the overhang of \$30 billion in foreign dollar holdings. Preventing this overhang from becoming a continuous menace to the stability of the monetary system will require either a long-term funding of foreign dollar claims or converting them into a form of truly international reserves, with a guarantee against possible losses that would result from future dollar devaluations.

Lacking such American initiative and cooperation, other governments will take events into their own hands. Their actions may be constructive—as the tentative plan, worked out in Paris, to link Common Market currencies more closely and let them fluctuate against the dollar in response to market forces. Or the result could be destructive, for this country and others, winding up in a host of trade, foreign exchange and capital controls and splitting the world into antagonistic blocs.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Foreign Aid Fiasco

Rep. Otto Passman, Democrat of Louisiana, in his long career as chairman of the House appropriations subcommittee dealing with foreign aid, has steadfastly pretended to be the enemy of waste and the champion of the taxpayer. The compromise reached this week by House-Senate conferees on the foreign aid bill demonstrates the fraudulence of his claim.

After the Senate temporarily killed the entire program last October in a surprise vote, it set to work to shift the pattern of foreign aid spending. The Senate objectives were to invest more in economic development and less in military aid and to diminish American bilateral arrangements in favor of an increased role for international organizations such as the World Bank.

Although the Senate was more tight-fisted with the needy countries than is becoming to the world's richest nation, its efforts to restructure the program were clearly headed in the right direction. Unfortunately, those efforts did not fare very well in the conference committee.

Under the adamant leadership of Mr. Passman, the House conferees insisted on pushing up the spending for military assistance from \$350 million to \$500 million. Similarly, the so-called "supporting assistance" which goes to countries like South Korea and South Vietnam to help them sustain their military burden went up from the \$400 million which the Senate had voted to \$550

million. Is this what Mr. Passman means by economizing?

The House appropriated nothing for the American contribution to the World Bank and the derivative sum of \$13 million to the Inter-American Bank. These contributions are periodically made by member countries and form the financial back-up for the bonds which these international banks sell to finance their lending. The conference committee split the difference between nothing and adequacy.

The same kind of simple-minded arithmetic prevailed with regard to the Peace Corps, which received \$72 million, halfway between the higher Senate and the lower House figures. Trivial cuts—trivial except that people may die because of them—were made in humanitarian programs such as aid to the Bangladesh refugees.

The Senate conferees did not lose on every issue. They did succeed in restoring money for the United Nations Development Fund which the House had eliminated entirely. But, on balance, the conference was a fiasco.

Sen. William Proxmire, Democrat of Wisconsin, chairman of the Senate conferees, is right in refusing to sign the conference report. Mr. Passman and his House colleagues have amply demonstrated once again that they conceive of the foreign aid program as an opportunity not to help people in poor countries but to export that familiar American product—the military-and-civilian contractor's pork barrel.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

It's the Thought That Counts

Among the insignificant but fascinating details of President Nixon's visit to Peking is the question of how he hit upon a pair of musk oxen as an appropriate present for his host. Indeed, the whole subject of gift exchanges between heads of state might be a fruitful field of inquiry for anyone interested in the trivia of diplomacy, not to mention dissertation writers in search of a Ph.D.

Did Dr. Kissinger, having taken soundings, confide to his chief that the Chairman was partial to musk oxen? And did he give his Chinese counterpart a hint that Mr. Nixon might relish a pair of pandas in return?

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Nixon and China Ties

President Nixon knows he is worrying his traditional allies. The major world opposite number of the United States, Russia, which is in turn preparing to receive a U.S. President, does not at all appreciate the support he is bringing Russia's major adversary.

Mr. Nixon is not a man to run so many risks to perfect his knowledge of Chinese

cooking. His visit must thus have political content. This content may be apparent or hidden. The apparent aspect will probably include a certain normalization of Sino-American economic relations. As for the hidden side, there is reason to believe that the fate of Taiwan will be thoroughly discussed.

—From *Le Nation* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 26, 1897

HAVANA—The situation here is critical. Every soldier and scamp knows of the threatened rupture of relations between Spain and the United States and is preparing for it. Work on the defenses of the city is being pushed forward with great energy. Americans are flocking in from the country. If all wanting to leave on the *Mascotte* this noon were to board her, she would sink at the docks, and this dispatch would never reach the cable office at Key West.

Fifty Years Ago

February 26, 1922

PARIS—A death unsung and a funeral unmourned were the dawn's reward for Henri-Désiré Landru. He was executed by guillotine yesterday in front of the Versailles prison contiguous to the Palais de Justice. And the dawn's reward was likewise the exaction of justice which Landru satisfied perfectly, albeit grudgingly and with a little ill-grace. And though he asserted his innocence to the last, no confession was said, and he died with the secret locked in his breast.



Nixon's Choice of New Team

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—When President Nixon came into the White House, he said he was going to emphasize change and reform, and he has kept his word. Having scrapped the old conservative Republican philosophy, and transformed the Supreme Court, he is now experimenting with television diplomacy, and steadily installing a new cabinet.

Strong presidents tend to produce weak cabinets, and vice versa, and the way things are now going, it looks as if Nixon, if he is re-elected in November, will go into his second term with virtually a whole new team.

In recent days or months, he has accepted the resignations of Attorney General John N. Mitchell, Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans, Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin, and Postmaster General Winton M. Blount.

In addition to these, he has lost the deputy secretary of defense, David Packard, and the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, Paul W. McCracken, and he is about to lose the Secretary of the Navy, John H. Chafee of Rhode Island.

Normal Procedure

This is normal procedure in the last year of an administration, when tried and hard-working men quit for personal reasons, or move over to run the re-election campaign (Mitchell) or raise funds for it (Stans). There is no evidence that these top men left for policy reasons (down below it is different), but the extent of the changes is greater than normal, and the pace of change is likely to be even faster when the first term comes to an end.

It has been quietly rumored for some time that Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird wanted out after the first term, and it is hard to imagine that Rogers would stay on after being kept out of the President's principal meetings with Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai in favor of Henry A. Kissinger and Dr. Kissinger's White House sides.

Maybe Rogers does not regard this as a public humiliation, but many of his aides in the State Department certainly do. It seemed odd enough earlier when Kissinger began to emerge as the principal adviser to the President, chief diplomatic negotiator on China and Vietnam, and top White House spokesman in pri-

vate and then public briefings at the White House, but even the embarrassed State Department was not prepared to see the President take the secretary of state to Peking and then keep him out of the top-level negotiations.

Laird has not been subjected to such treatment. He has a political constituency of his own in the Republican party and is particularly strong in the House of Representatives, where he served for many years, so he has not been short-circuited by Nixon's powerful White House staff. He is said to be getting out at the end of the year in accordance with a prearranged personal plan.

Accordingly, there is already a lot of casual talk around here, not only about whether Vice-President Agnew will be replaced on the Republican campaign ticket, but about who will replace Rogers and Laird if Nixon wins.

The vice-presidential question is Nixon's own secret. So there's little point in speculating on it, but it is known that Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York would not be entirely hostile to the idea of leaving Albany for the State or Defense jobs. Also, Secretary of the Treasury John Connally is said to have ambitions to be secretary of state, unless, of course, Nixon decides to put former Under Secretary of State Elliot Richardson in the job, or even give the post, in addition to the power, to Kissinger.

This is not a particularly happy cabinet, mainly because it tends to be overshadowed by the White House staff. They came into office in living color, introduced by the President himself on television as glams who would have great latitude and authority, whereupon most of them vanished into the bureaucracy. And even now it is hard to remember who is at Labor and who is at Transportation, and what ever happened to George Romney.

Below the cabinet level, the turnover, particularly among Negroes working in the field of civil rights, has been much higher than usual. Among the blacks who have quit or been forced out were Arthur A. Fletcher, assistant secretary of labor; James L. Farmer, assistant secretary of health, education and welfare; Frank W. Render, assistant secretary of defense; and Clarence L. Townes Jr., special assistant for minorities to the chairman

of the Republican National Committee.

The top level of the President's White House staff remains steady. Robert Finch, former secretary of HEW and counselor to the President, is returning to California to get back into state politics, and quite a few of Kissinger's National Security Council staff have quit mainly from exhaustion, but the big three remain: H. R. Haldeman (administration); John D. Ehrlichman (domestic affairs); and H. R. Haldeman (foreign affairs).

Kissinger insisted when he came here that nobody could do his job for more than two years, but how do you keep them down on the Harvard Yard after they've seen Peking?

I am sure that, at this point, Richard Nixon tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

Richard Nixon, tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

I am sure that, at this point, Richard Nixon tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

Richard Nixon, tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

Richard Nixon, tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

Richard Nixon, tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

Richard Nixon, tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

Richard Nixon, tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

Richard Nixon, tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

Richard Nixon, tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

Richard Nixon, tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

Richard Nixon, tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

Richard Nixon, tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

Richard Nixon, tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

Richard Nixon, tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

Richard Nixon, tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

Richard Nixon, tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

Richard Nixon, tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

Richard Nixon, tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

Richard Nixon, tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

Richard Nixon, tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

Richard Nixon, tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

Richard Nixon, tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

Richard Nixon, tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

Richard Nixon, tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

Richard Nixon, tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

Richard Nixon, tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

Richard Nixon, tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

Richard Nixon, tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

Richard Nixon, tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

Richard Nixon, tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

Richard Nixon, tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

Richard Nixon, tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

Richard Nixon, tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletarian achieve his own final emancipation."

Richard Nixon, tried to kick Petcoff (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emanc

1,200 Idled in Sugar Factory

British Panel Cancels Visit To Strike-Torn Rhodesia Area

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 25 (Reuters).—Britain's Pearce Commission tonight announced the cancellation of a visit to Rhodesia's Lowveld region because of continuing strike there by 1,200 African sugar factory workers.

The strike, in the Hippo Valley sugar estate, 310 miles from

Cash Donations For Sgt. Yokoi

TOKYO, Feb. 25 (AP).—Japanese sympathizers have donated the equivalent of more than \$17,000 to Shozichi Yokoi, 56, former Japanese Imperial Army sergeant who recently returned to Tokyo after 28 years of hiding in the Guiana jungles, officials reported.

Officials of a Tokyo hospital, where Mr. Yokoi is now recuperating, told newsmen he has received a number of letters of sympathy and encouragement, which contained the \$17,000.

Major Japanese newspapers and radio-television stations also said they have received donations in cash and checks for Mr. Yokoi.

The hospital also said several women have offered to marry Mr. Yokoi.

Drums of Cyanide Dumped in U.K. Playground Area

NUNEATON, England, Feb. 25 (AP).—Police searched today for a truck driver who dumped 36 drums of cyanide, described as enough to kill a million people, in a derelict brickyard used as a children's playground.

The drums, each marked "poison" and containing more than 100 pounds of sodium cyanide ash, were removed by a waste-disposal firm on the instructions of Warwickshire County police.

"Medical officers have told us there was enough cyanide to wipe out a million people," a police spokesman said.

"Presumably, it was industrial waste, but it's unbelievable that anyone could be so crassly stupid as to dump the stuff, particularly in a place where children play."

"The drums were in an extremely dangerous condition," Nuneaton's chief public health officer said. "Some of the sludge had seeped out and dried on the carriageway."

"A very small quantity can cause death. If any child had touched the drums and then licked his fingers, he would at least have become seriously ill and probably died."

Dutch Protests On Nazis Mount

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 25 (AP).—Thousands of Amsterdam citizens massed in silent vigil in the old Jewish quarter of the city tonight protesting a government plan to release the last three Nazi war criminals held in the Netherlands.

The trio—Franz. Fischer, 70, Joseph Kotella, 55, and F. H. Ander Fuenten, 73—are held at Freda prison in the south of the Netherlands. After the war, death sentences on them were commuted to life imprisonment. Collectively, they are held guilty in the death of more than 100,000 Dutch Jews.

On Tuesday parliament will debate the government plan to release them. The three are expected to go free if there is a straight majority in favor.

CALAVADOS ELY. 27-28 BAL. 95-38
JOE TURNER LOS LATINOS
Lunch, Sunday, Candlelight Dinners
45 Av. Paulista-Sao Paulo-SP
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT — Air cond.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

Théâtre des Champs-Elysées, March 7, 10, 12, at 9 p.m.
BETTHOVEN
Complete works of violin and piano Sonatas
Arthur Grumiaux
Subscriptions: Valmère p.c. Werner

GAUMONT CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES • QUARTIER-LATIN • DRAGON
(ORIGINAL VERSION)

Everyone needs to be loved—
sometime or another

ART
"THE GRADUATE"
ROMANTIC
MIKE NICHOLS

MIKE NICHOLS
CANDICE BERGEN • ARTHUR GARFUNKEL • ANN MARGRET
CARNIVAL KNOWLEDGE



Demonstrator Killed During Renault Riot

Forty Maoists Were Distributing Tracts

PARIS, Feb. 25 (UPI).—One man was shot and killed and eight plant guards injured today when a group of 40 Maoists battled guards at the Renault automobile works in nearby Boulogne-Billancourt.

It was not clear from conflicting information whether the demonstrator was shot when guards tried to halt the distribution of tracts at a plant gate, and then the demonstrators chased the guards into the plant; or whether the demonstrator was shot when the Maoists, after distributing the tracts, penetrated into the plant.

Witnesses seemed agreed that a man in civilian clothes pulled out a pistol and shot the demonstrator from about three feet away.

Police said tonight a Renault administrative employee, who was not a plant guard, had been arrested. They said the man was alleged to have used his personal pistol in the shooting.

The dead man was identified as Pierre Overney, 23, a former employee at the plant who was dismissed a year ago. A company communiqué tonight said that he was one of a group of several dozen persons that, armed with clubs and iron bars, tried to break their way into the plant, but were kept from the shop by the guards.

Prior to the fighting, Mr. Overney and fellow demonstrators, belonging to a Maoist group called the "Renault Fight Committee," had been distributing tracts outside the plant calling for support for other workers discharged recently from Renault.

Some 250 persons were taken off the roof by helicopters, two at a time, at a time.

The origin of the fire is unknown. Officials speculated that it could have started on the second or third floor and ignited gas mains in the steel-and-concrete structure.

At least 2,000 people were in the building, which held the Renault department store and dozens of offices.

Some 250 persons were taken off the roof by helicopters, two at a time, at a time.

Tonight, police detained some 400 persons during the demonstration at Charonne subway, where nine persons were killed by the police during a demonstration ten years ago.

An official board of inquiry was set up tonight to investigate today's incident, especially the shooting.

Le Monde Raises Price

PARIS, Feb. 25 (Reuters).—Le Monde, one of France's most influential daily newspapers, announced today it was raising its price from 70 to 80 centimes as of March 1 because of increasing production costs and stagnating advertising revenue. Other Paris newspapers are also planning to raise their prices.

Wedding Night Gift by France

PARIS, Feb. 25 (AP).—

Every newly-married couple in France now can read novels by Balzac and Victor Hugo for free on the first night of their honeymoon. The government is offering the books.

Education Minister Olivier Guichard announced the government will offer six copies of French literary classics to each of the 350,000 couples married each year.

"We want to develop the sense of reading," the minister said, "and nothing can replace the possession of a book."

Ukrainian Catholic Official, Reported Dead, Now in Rome

He is widely regarded in Ukrainian Church circles as a possible successor to Cardinal Slipyi, who recently celebrated his 80th birthday.

Deported to Yugoslavia

Prof. Federico Alessandrini declined to give any information about the whereabouts of Father Welychowski, 67, simply as "father," indicating that his title as archbishop has not yet been officially recognized.

Father Welychowski is reported to have been secretly consecrated in 1963 in a Soviet labor camp by the "major-archbishop" of the Ukrainian Catholics, Josy Cardinal Slipyi.

The prelate, who is understood to wish to return to the Soviet Union, spent ten years in confinement in the Soviet Union off and on, beginning in 1946 when Soviet authorities began their crackdown on the estimated six million Catholics in the Ukraine.

He was reported jailed in January, 1969, for illegally spreading religious propaganda and was released only recently. Rumors of his death began spreading shortly after he was jailed.

Cardinal Slipyi spent 18 years in confinement before being released in 1963 by Soviet authorities and coming to Rome.

During the World Synod of Bishops last autumn, the aged cardinal shook Catholic opinion by setting up an autonomous Ukrainian governing body.

His action was in protest against what he felt was Vatican failure to help Ukrainian Catholics in the Soviet Union.

Hungarian Bishops Named

BUDAPEST, Feb. 25 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI has appointed four new bishops for vacant Hungarian dioceses, the news agency MTI announced today.

MTI said the new bishops took their oaths of allegiance to the regime in a ceremony today after the Presidential Council had approved the Vatican appointments.

The appointment of the new bishops was considered a further improvement of relations between the Vatican and Hungary.

Frank Kingdon, 77, Dies in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP).—Frank Kingdon, 77, a Methodist minister and founder and first president of the University of Newark, died yesterday.

Mr. Kingdon, who came to this country at the age of 17 from London, received a doctor of divinity degree from Harvard University. During the late 1930s and '40s, he helped form the Committee to Defend the Allies and the Emergency Rescue Committee.

During the early 1950s, he was a columnist for the New York Post, and a political commentator for New York radio stations.



An airline should be big enough to have 747's

...and small enough to pamper you.

Most airlines come in two sizes. Big and impersonal. Or small and provincial.

The exception is TAP, the Intercontinental Airline of Portugal. It's the airline that doesn't fit into any of the stereotypes, as it can give you the best of both worlds.

Technologically, TAP offers

all the big-airline advantages. The spacious new 747-B jets with over 15.5 million passenger miles of experience behind them, as well as thousands of technical improvements over the earlier models. In honor of Portugal's great tradition of travel and discovery, we call our planes, 747-B Navigator Jets.

Our schedule's not a bit provincial either. As of April 1, we'll begin 747-B Navigator Jet service between New York

and Lisbon and Lisbon and Luanda. In all, we'll help you discover four continents, fifteen countries and 34 cities.

But when it comes to service, all similarity to the big impersonal airlines ends. On TAP you get the kind of personal attention that's possible only on an airline of our size.

We handpick our personnel for their courtesy, competence and pride in Portuguese hospitality. They appreciate your flying TAP, because we're still not big enough to take your business for granted.

So next time you're flying to Europe, Africa, North America or South America, try the airline that's just your size, TAP, the Intercontinental Airline of Portugal.



TAP
THE INTERCONTINENTAL AIRLINE OF PORTUGAL

We're as big as an airline should be.

Dance in Paris

A New Troupe in 2 Lively Programs

By David Stevens

PARIS, Feb. 25 (IHT).—The Théâtre du Silence, the young, nine-member dance company being launched with a four-week stand at the Théâtre de la Ville, has a lot going for it—including solid classical training and the benevolent interest of Maurice Béjart.

But it would be a mistake to try to draw too many conclusions from these diverse facts. The two programs the troupe has mounted here, and which will be repeated through March 11, reveal a lively and intelligent group that already has a strong notion of its collective personality.

One reason is that the company's nucleus has been together for a long time. Jacques Garnier, Brigitte Lefèvre, Richard Duguey and some of their colleagues were together at the Paris Opéra, but, seeking a freer field of action, they created some ballets of their own and presented them on their own time—notably at the Avignon Festival. With this experience, and with a handful of their own ballets, the dancers have cut the umbilical cord to the Opéra and now are really on their own.

There have been other influences. Garnier has spent some time at Martha Graham's New York school. Béjart's encouragement dates from the staging of some of his works at the Opéra and extends to the inclusion of a couple of his pas de deux on the current programs. That certainly doesn't hurt the box office, but in fact the company's own creations have as little in common with Béjart's flamboyant theatricality as with the Opéra's duster classicism.

Manifesto

Garnier's "Il Disent Particier," already seen at Avignon, is the group's "ballet manifesto." It is a kind of triptych that moves from the chaos of nine dancers on their own, cutting over the stage in lines that cross but never meet, through a period of rhythmic restraint that imposes a certain common purpose, to a final stage of working closely together. Although a bit long-winded and slow to evolve, it was an attractive expression of the group's

Théâtre du Silence troupe in Garnier's "Il Disent Particier." *Box 2*

balance between discipline and inventiveness, and its search for unity in diversity.

Renaldo Cernache's brightly colored, geometric backdrops reinforced the ideas of the three sections, and Diego Massé's sonic background of gongs, bells and percussion at least did not get in the way.

Some of the same progression from disorder to order underlie Brigitte Lefèvre's "Microcosmos," to a group of Bartok's keyboard pieces. Here it was three dancers feeling their way gradually to a common idea of what they want to do without losing their individual spontaneity. Miss Lefèvre, Garnier and Michael Denard (still a star at the Opéra, but joining his ex-colleagues for this program) were attractive and witty as three who become a trio.

The work being seen for the first time were Garnier's "Ragtime," which seized on the parodic element in Stravinsky's score, and "Quintet" by Duguey to Prokofiev's Opus 39 for strings and winds, in which four couples were inventively used to capture the score's wry wit—and to prove that Prokofiev almost always wrote dance music, even if he did not call it that.

One of two new ballets for the Opéra-Comique by Janine Charrat proved the same thing about Prokofiev in a quite different



Dance in London: A Gala Triumph for Fonteyn and Nureyev

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, Feb. 25 (IHT).—When the dancers of the Royal Ballet's touring section offered to put on a gala in aid of Sadler's Wells Theatre (where they are now appearing), at less than a week's notice, the idea seemed hopelessly impractical. But the need for money is so urgent that they were allowed to have a try and last night they proved how well it could be done. The theater was sold out for a midnight program with prices ranging up to £10. Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon were there to give an extra sense of occasion in the auditorium, while Dame Margot Fonteyn and Rudolf Nureyev, with other Covent Garden stars, added luster to the proceedings on the stage.

Sadler's Wells was of course the cradle of what the Royal Ballet has become; nowadays it is a permanent home for visiting

ballet and opera companies, both British and foreign. As such it gets no government grant. Not all the visiting companies stay long enough to build up an audience. The theater has been losing about £20,000 a year and recently the governors announced that it would have to close unless more money was found. An appeal fund was launched. £20,000 has already been subscribed, and last night's gala probably raised another £7,500.

It was a highly nostalgic occasion for many in the audience, and presumably for Fonteyn, who started her career at Sadler's Wells, and for Dame Ninette de Valois, who was in the audience to applaud the latest generation of the company she founded. It seems a pity that Sir Frederick Ashton was not invited to be present and take a curtain call after his "Les Rendezvous," a delightful work dating from 1933 which made an invigorating and

amusing opening to the program. Nureyev, who had only danced "Les Rendezvous" once before (at a previous gala), was at his sunniest and bounciest, the lead, which was all the more remarkable as he had danced both "Pied Figures" and "Afternoon of a Faun" at Covent Garden earlier in the evening. Merle Park not only schmaltzed with him but also appeared with Desmond Kelly in Peter Wright's Bolshoi-type "Mirrors Walkers" pas de deux, which looks as if it will become a regular party piece and which will presumably be included in the Royal Ballet's first-night program at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, in April.

The highlight of the gala was the appearance of Fonteyn and Anthony Dowell in "Le Spectre de la Rose." This famous Fokine pas de deux has not been in the Royal Ballet repertoire for years, and Dowell learned it for the occasion. He danced well, but without the special virtuosity or feeling which would doubtless come with further performances.

It was Fonteyn who made us realize why "Spectre" had such impact when it was danced by Karasawa and Nijinsky 60 years ago. Not since I saw Karasawa himself explaining and miming the opening scene have I been moved by it, until last night; as Fonteyn stood by the open window she really did seem to be lost in memory, when she sank into a chair she did appear to be in a dream, and she managed to maintain this feeling, keeping her eyes almost closed, when dancing with Dowell. By now, one should have stopped being amazed by Fonteyn's perpetual youthfulness, but one cannot stop being amazed by her stylistic range. The contented happiness she showed at the end of "Spectre" is akin to, yet quite dif-

By John Walker

LONDON, Feb. 25 (IHT).—Peter Coe's production of "The Black Macbeth," Shakespeare's tragedy transposed to an African tribal setting, with ju-ju men replacing the usual witches, is both enjoyable and exotic, even if it adds little to understanding and appreciation of the original play.

The emphasis is on blood, in the distance that is suggested between Macbeth, a traditional figure in a loincloth, armed with spear and shield, and Meru (Malcolm), who is a modern personality, wearing dark glasses and battle dress and carrying a gun. He is played with cool authority by Jeffery Kissoon.

Two Ways of Life

This contrast between two ways of life is also evident in the scene where Macbeth seeks help for his wife from the doctor, another modern figure who is offstage and uninvolved in the monstrous world that Macbeth inhabits.

The African locale works well

come to terms with reality and cling to outmoded ways, who has become suddenly irrelevant, and, despite his striving for authority, unimportant. Fittingly, his death is less due to Macbeth's superiority in a thrilling spear fight than to the intervention of the ju-ju men, those other figures of savage superstition.

In another context, the acting would seem melodramatic. Indeed, apart from Neville Ayre's Bwandi (Banquo), most of the players rant and shout and brutally murder the verse. Oscar James, as Macbeth, is much given to overenthusiasm, though effective enough in his quieter moments and in his final sudden senility. Mona Hammond, as his wife, makes a strong impression, though she, too, gives way to extremes in her sleep-walking scene.

A power cut abruptly ended my enjoyment of the triple bill of Peter Handke's plays at The Almost Free Theatre, although I had seen enough to appreciate that, once again, the Other Company under the sensitive direction of Naftali Tavin has warmed into life what appears in print to be dead exercises in the demolition of language and the reduction of theatrical means. I hope to return for further illumination.

Other new plays in London: "The Threepenny Opera," by Bertolt Brecht and Kurt Weill, at the Prince of Wales. A strong cast that includes Vanessa Redgrave, Joe Mafes, and Hermione Baddeley is intermittently successful in Tony Richardson's production.

"Siege" by David Amrose at the Cambridge Theatre. An attempt at a contemporary political play, about a successful revolution of the young, as viewed by two aging politicians immured in a London club, which seems, in style and content, about a hundred years behind the times. "The Feydeau Farce Festival of Nineteen Nine," by Bamber Gascoigne, at the Greenwich Theatre. A farce that attempts Feydeau's classic manner and falls somewhat flat.

AUSTIN-PROCESS



offers an

IMPORTANT SALES POSITION

to a person of outstanding ability in the field of chemical engineering.

The person we are looking for must have personality and initiative and must be capable of establishing contacts with top-level executives to sell engineering and construction services. He should preferably be a chemical engineer with experience in sales as well as some knowledge of industrial process plants.

Fluent French and a good knowledge of English are indispensable. A working knowledge of a third language is desirable.

To the person we are looking for, our Company offers a brilliant future in one of the most important complexes of designers, engineers and builders in the world (35 offices in the United States and France, Spain, England, Italy, Holland, Argentina, Australia and Canada).

FOR A PERSONAL INTERVIEW, PLEASE SEND CURRICULUM VITAE IN ENGLISH TO:

W.A. AITKEN, MANAGING DIRECTOR
AUSTIN-PROCESS
ROUTE POSTALE 26
98 VELIZY-VILLACOURT
FRANCE

All replies will be treated in the strictest confidence.

LAW FIRM - PARIS OFFICE

Seeks experienced French and American

ATTORNEYS

Replies kept confidential.

Box D-3,983, Herald Tribune, Paris.

GENERAL MANAGER

WHO ARE WE?

The Lawn and Garden Care Division of a major US corporation. We are looking for the person who is going to launch and develop a new product-line throughout Europe.

He has to study the market, submit a complete marketing recommendation, forecast profit and set up the selling, distribution and warehousing.

WHO ARE YOU?

1. You are an experienced and enthusiastic marketer with the know-how and energy to set up and run an organization.
2. You know the garden care sector, the hardware sector or a similar market in Europe.
3. You are a European by birth, at least trilingual, including English, French and German.
4. You are a young man between 30 and 40.
5. You are willing to travel extensively throughout Europe (initially you will be based near Brussels).
6. You are going to benefit from our help through training in the U.S. and also through the back-up from our existing organization in Europe handling other products and serving other sections of the market.

Please write in full confidence to G.E. Jennes, operating reference 262, PUBLICCONTROL/BENTON & BOWLES, rue du Commerce, 23, 1040 Brussels. We want a detailed curriculum vitae plus present salary and a recent photograph. Also list on a separate sheet companies to whom your reply should not be forwarded. All applications will receive an answer.

MAN OF RESULTS

Male, 45, residing Spain. American tempo, initiative, managerial experience green coffee, natural fund sales, some banking, financing, languages, ethically aggressive, profit minded, training, sales, marketing, relocation, travel, seeks interesting challenge.

Box D-3,082, Herald, Paris.

MINING EXPLORATION MANAGER

Worldwide experience in all facets of exploration and development, English, French, Swiss and U.S. citizenships, seeks responsible position, preferably situated Europe, age 32.

Box D-3,078, Herald, Paris.

General Manager

(300 Bedroom Hotel)

- Our client is a leading international Hotel Corporation.
- Due to promotion this executive will take over P/L responsibility for a well-known recently built hotel in French speaking West Africa on or about April 1st.
- Age to 45. Fluent English-French. Success with similar responsibility and a thorough knowledge of US systems and controls is desired.
- Compensation and benefits will attract a professional manager. Promotion to a larger hotel within the group is foreseen after approximately 2 years.

Write in confidence
to the company adviser
Y. van den Bogaerde

AMERIC INTERNATIONAL S.A.
536, avenue Louise - 1050 Bruxelles
Tel (02) 49.94.90

BRUXELLES-LONDON-PARIS-KÖLN-FRANKFURT

FINANCIAL OFFICER

Our client, a large capital equipment manufacturer, seeks a professional Accountant for assignment to their international operations.

Candidates should possess a professional level accounting education and substantial experience as an Accountant plus fluency in English, German and French.

Initial assignment of approximately one year will be at the firm's U.S. headquarters with subsequent transfer to Amsterdam. Compensation will be in the high teens plus excellent professional growth opportunity.

Please submit resumé of education, work history and earnings in complete confidence, to:

F. E. Evans

billington, fox & ellis, inc.

Executive Recruitment Consultants

20 North Wacker Drive • Chicago, Illinois 60606

Atlanta • Cleveland • Los Angeles • New York

INTERNATIONAL CARAVAN AND MOBILE HOME CONCERN

wishes to recruit a

MARKET RESEARCH ANALYST

(Male or Female)

to join a young marketing team. He (or she) will be Paris based and report directly to the Marketing Research Manager, in a function which involves the systematic gathering of information concerning our operations in 13 European countries. Market research experience and fluency in at least English and French are required. (Additional languages would be beneficial.)

Applicants should send full details (incl. tel. no.) to:

Market Research Manager
Bois Cascade (France) S.A.
47 Rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré,
75 - Paris 8e, France.

International Petrochemical Group

Edwin Cooper Europe

requires a

MARKETING EXECUTIVE

to be based in Brussels.
Age: 27/28. English, French, German and Dutch helpful. University technical training with 5 years oil industry experience. Please send complete curriculum vitae to:

Edwin Cooper S.A.

Rue Royale 45, 1000 Brussels.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANT

IMMEDIATE OPENING

Large International Firm needs

Senior Accountant

For its newly formed headquarters' staff in Rome, Italy. Must be experienced in balance-sheet and P/L consolidation; translation of financial statements, reconciling intercompany accounts, valuation of inventory, auditing practices and procedures.

Must be fluent in Italian-English; French desirable. Previous experience with Auditing firm or American business desirable.

Write: Box D 2,977, Herald, Paris.

MARKETING MANAGER

European subsidiary of worldwide U.S. organization, active in Battery industry, has an opening for an aggressive technical-minded Marketing Manager in Luxembourg.

Requirements: Fluent French, English and German; willing to travel extensively; industrial sales management experience.

Please send confidential replies to:

R.F. Mehn, General Manager

AMER-SIL S.A.

Kehlen, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

MULTINATIONAL FIRM has opening for

PNE ENGINEER

with equivalent of M.S. or Ph.D in earth sciences, physics or rock mechanics, explosion effects, geophysics, geology or industrial operations relevant to PNE.

ATTRACTIVE salary. Based in PARIS. Knowledge of French necessary.

Reply in confidence to:

Box D 3,076, Herald, Paris.

THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

will publish on

MARCH 9th 1972

"Engineering & Technical Opportunities"

- Does your firm require Technicians, Engineers, Construction Managers?
- Are you a Technical Executive seeking a better position?

Recruitment experts in all European countries are using the Herald Tribune as a complement to advertising in their national newspapers.

The Pan-European distribution of the Tribune reaches all markets daily with over 113,000 copies.

Take advantage of this unique recruitment offer and contact your nearest Herald Tribune representative, or:

Max Ferrero,

The Art Market

Higher Prices for 'Minor' Drawings

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Feb. 25 (UPI)—Of all the blue-chip investments in art in the last five years, none has been safer than old-master drawings.

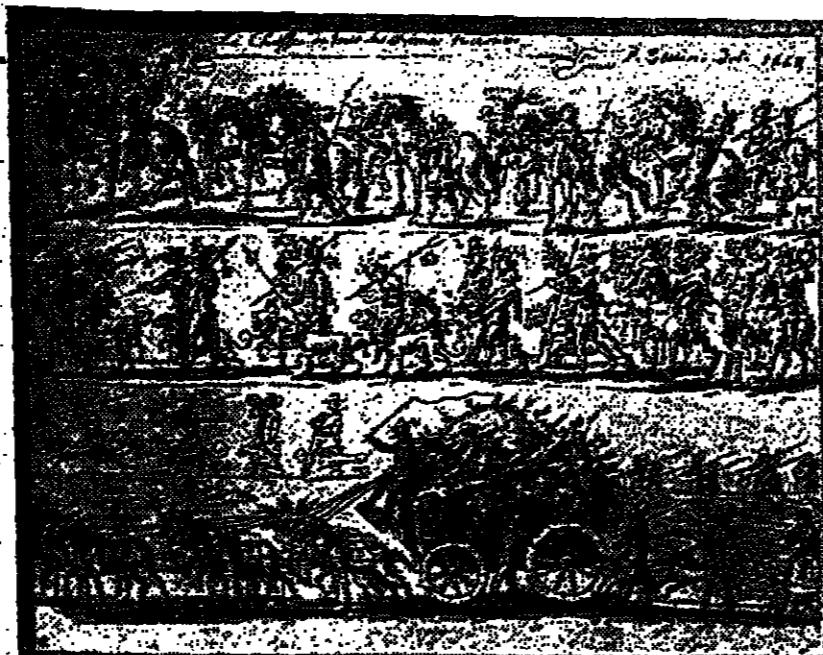
From 1967 until recently, the rising prices applied only to works by great masters. But at an auction Wednesday, the works of minor masters were very expensive, bringing as much as three times the initial estimates. The auction was conducted by Bernard Oger, assisted by Alexandre Ananian (an Armenian, as he is known, to his Armenian compatriots) at the Hotel Drouot.

The 71 drawings, mostly by 17th- and 18th-century French artists, all came from a single collection. The majority had been bought at an important sale in April, 1960, also at Drouot, when the collection of the Marquis de Chemenevres was auctioned.

The sale started with a portrait attributed to Louis-Léopold Boilly (1761-1845) who is mostly appreciated for his earlier work. The portrait in crayon, conventionally sentimental, rose to 2,320 francs, which I consider far too much for a work bearing only vague resemblance to Boilly's style. Next came a good drawing of a monk in crayon and white chalk on olive paper. Religious subjects of this sort are usually unsalable. The attribution in the catalogue to the Bibliothèque was cause for anxiety, as he is known to his Armenian compatriots at the Hotel Drouot.

The sale started with a portrait attributed to Louis-Léopold Boilly (1761-1845) who is mostly appreciated for his earlier work. The portrait in crayon, conventionally sentimental, rose to 2,320 francs, which I consider far too much for a work bearing only vague resemblance to Boilly's style. Next came a good drawing of a monk in crayon and white chalk on olive paper. Religious subjects of this sort are usually unsalable. The attribution in the catalogue to the Bibliothèque was cause for anxiety, as he is known to his Armenian compatriots at the Hotel Drouot.

A sketch, done in 1688 by Pierre Paul Sévin, one of the series of 18 sold at Drouot.



that seldom find favor with modern collectors.

Another Daret study, this one of a standing man, was sold immediately afterward for even less—633 francs. In both cases, one of the best-known scholars on French 17th-century art, Pierre Rosenberg, was bidding. These works were not important enough to excite museum interest and not famous enough to attract uninformed collectors. But they do stand light on the early period of a great school—hence their unquestioned value to art historians.

Jean Daret, like so many other 17th-century painters, did studies for projected monuments—the modern word "designer" would aptly describe his activities. A drawing in pen, watercolor and crayon showing a ceiling quickly rose to 1,850 francs. The auctioneer's hammer banged down, the work was preempted by a representative of the Bibliothèque Forney in Paris, which has fine archives on classical domestic architecture in Paris. (Preemption is the legal right of museums to acquire any auctioned work at the final bid.) The Bibliothèque Doucet, associated with the Institut d'Art et d'Archéologie, acquired a fine documentary drawing attributed to Sébastien Leclerc. It shows the

Place des Victoires, with the equestrian statue of Louis XIV in the center.

Slave Statues

To be seen in the drawing are the four statues of slaves that stood against the pedestal when it was erected in 1688. The statues were later removed and now flank the Louis XIV monument in the Hotel des Invalides.

The most amusing moment in the auction came when collectors started bidding for an anonymous watercolor study of boiserie (wood paneling). As the lot was knocked down at 2,550 francs, two voices shouted: "Préemption!"

Leaving documentary and historical interests aside, there were two valuable lots in this minor sale that would have justified a trip to France. The first was a series of 18 drawings in pen and wash by Pierre-Paul Sévin, a follower of Jacques Callot. While lacking his master's genius, Sévin was a great draftsman. I don't remember seeing a comparable sequence in such superb condition at an auction in the last 10 or 12 years. A representative of the National Museum in Stockholm, which owns a similar set, had come to the sale to see whether his museum owned the better of the two, but well-informed sources say the Drouot set appears to be the finer. Two dealers, both known for their eye, started bidding and had soon left others behind. The set finally went to the Galerie de l'Oeil for 4,300 francs. Even at that price, it was one of the best buys in the sale.

Museums were not, however, the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however, the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

Museums were not, however,

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 26-27, 1972

FINANCE

Page 9

Schiller Says Bonn, Bank Made a Deal
Says Credit Moves Show Concurred Action

BONN, Feb. 25 (Reuters).—The one-point bank rate cut decided by the West German Bundesbank yesterday and the government's assurance that it will curb corporate borrowing abroad represent a deal between Bonn and Frankfurt, Economics Minister Karl Schiller said today.

These measures will have an effect on foreign exchange markets and demonstrate that the government and the Bundesbank are acting in concert, he added. Mr. Schiller declared that the government and the Bundesbank will defend the new central rates and will not destroy the fragile structure of the Washington agreement by departing from free market principles.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the German association of chambers of commerce, Mr. Schiller said the credit moves are fully in line with free-market principles.

Inflow Stopped

These credit changes should visibly cut the interest rate differential between German and foreign money markets. "A major attraction for placing hot money in Germany has thus been removed," he said.

But companies still retain their freedom of choice to borrow abroad should they so desire, although it will be more expensive, he added.

The use of the government's powers to curb foreign borrowing by German companies is both a response to and an example for Common Market countries seeking ways of warding off excessive capital inflows, Mr. Schiller said.

Referring to the recent Franco-German agreement on further moves toward community economic and monetary union, Mr. Schiller again insisted on the principle of parallel progress on economic and monetary coordination.

The two sides achieved far-reaching agreements on how far parity bands should be narrowed for community currencies and on the application of foreign exchange market intervention mechanisms.

Watney Gets 89% Of IDV Shares

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP-DB).—Watney Mann Ltd. said today its offer for shares of International Distillers & Vintners Ltd. (IDV) that it did not already own has brought it ownership of 89.09 percent of IDV's ordinary capital.

Prior to the offer last month, Watney owned 37.6 percent of IDV's shares.

Watney said the offer has become unconditional and is being extended until further notice. The cash alternative to the share offer was accepted by 1 percent of the shares eligible and now has closed.

Earlier today Watney shareholders approved the issue of 42,207,388 new shares to facilitate the takeover offer.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DB).—The rate or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Feb. 24, '72	Today	Previous
ster. (1 per £1) 1.0500-05	1.0505	1.0505
Belgian franc 43.74-75	43.71-74	
Deutsche mark 3.1840-70	3.1725-32	
Danish krona 6.9870-80	6.9870-80	
Ecuad. 27.00-12	27.00-12	
Free Fr. Fr. 5.05-06	5.058	
Guinea 3.1790-90	3.1777-77	
Iceland pound 4.33	4.33	
Lira 587.20-40	586.00-587.40	
Peseta 65.5100-40	65.515	
Schilling 22.35-34	22.35-34	
Sw. krona 4.7050-50	4.7050-50	
Swiss franc 2.3890-8710	2.3890-8710	
Yen 302.18	302.18	

TAX FREE CARS

**in ROME or MILAN
in PARIS or ZURICH**

Let JETCAR handle all paperwork, insurance, registration and delivery of your tax-free car. JETCAR can also arrange shipment of your car to any destination in the world.

For inquiries please write, if you prefer 120 page catalogue with 88 colour pictures and full information how to purchase TAX-FREE CARS, send coupon and one dollar to:

JETCAR

Via Umbria 7-ROMA Italy
Tel. 478.054/476.956

NAME
ADDRESS
CITY/STATE

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Alcoa to Sign Pact With Greece

The Greek government says an agreement with Aluminum Corp. of America (Alcoa) will be signed soon on construction of a multimillion-dollar aluminum plant near Athens. Deputy Prime Minister Nicholas Makarezos says the state will hold a 33 percent interest in the venture. When in full operation, the plant would have capacity to produce 20,000 tons of aluminum and 150,000 tons of alumina annually. In Pittsburgh, Alcoa said negotiations are continuing with the Greek government and an agreement is not imminent. But a spokesman emphasized that the project is not in any jeopardy.

Oil Found in Hungarian City

Oil has been struck within the city limits of the south Hungarian city of Szeged, the Hungarian news agency reports. Engineers are working to see whether the deposits are large enough to warrant commercial exploitation. Szeged, which has a population of some 120,000, was known to be close to the Algyo fields, which annually produce one million tons of oil and natural gas, but the find within city limits came as a surprise to engineers.

Barclays Seen in U.S. Bank Bid

Barclays, the largest bank in Britain and one of the largest banks in the world, has emerged as the leading contender to purchase the \$1 billion First Western Bank & Trust Co. of Los Angeles, well-informed Wall Street officials report. World Airways, which owns practically all of First

Western's stock, has a deal to sell the bank to Wells Fargo Bank for \$55 million in cash and notes. But this acquisition has been attacked by the Justice Department on anti-trust grounds and is expected to be called off formally soon. Douglas Wray, president of Barclays Bank California, says: "No bid has been made, and therefore we have no comment at this stage."

ICI to Build Pilot Protein Plant

Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI) plans to build a pilot plant capable of producing up to 1,000 tons of high-quality protein annually for animal feedstuffs from New Zealand, an ICI spokesman says. The plant is expected to come into full operation early next year, and if the process fulfills its promise, ICI expects to build its first commercial plant of at least 50,000 to 60,000 tons a year in the mid-1970s.

Study Downgrades Oil Shale Outlook

Synthetic crude oil production from U.S. oil shale deposits probably will not exceed 400,000 barrels daily by 1985, could be much lower than that and probably would have to be \$4.55 a barrel to \$5.30 a barrel at the plant to prove economic. Those are the somewhat pessimistic conclusions in a 122-page initial report by the oil shale task group of the National Petroleum Council, which is studying all U.S. energy resources for the Interior Department. U.S. refineries consume more than 11 million barrels of crude oil daily, and crude oil currently sells for about \$3.40 a barrel.

GM Douses Speculation On Wankel

CHICAGO, Feb. 25 (AP-DB).—General Motors is continuing its development work on the Wankel rotary engine but "our work hasn't progressed to the point to warrant any production commitment for rotary powered cars at this time," chairman Richard G. Gerstenberg said today.

Speaking at a Chicago auto show luncheon, he said "there has been a great deal of misinformation" about GM's work on the rotary engine but "the fact is we don't know yet whether the Wankel is the engine of the future."

Observers noted that Mr. Gerstenberg did not dispute the fact that the Wankel engine is receiving top priority in GM's engineering center. They thought his remarks were designed to put in perspective GM's progress so far and cool the intense speculation in auto and financial circles about how quickly GM might get into production and to what extent it might convert from piston engines to Wankels.

Capital said old plans for linking West Germany's auto companies have been taken off the shelf after VW chairman Kurt Lotz was replaced last autumn by Rudolf Leding.

Capital said Mr. Leding, Daimler-Benz chairman Joachim Zahn and Deutsche Bank's supervisory board chairman Hermann J. Abs are backing plans for forming Deutsche Auto-Union to jointly manage the three car firms.

West German auto makers are threatened this year with a profit crisis following predictions of a 15 percent production decline for the current year from 1971.

Company Reports

Carnation

Fourth Quarter '71	1970
Revenue (millions) 282.06	272.55
Profits (millions) 14.14	12.75
Per Share 1.23	1.09
*Indicated.	

Year

Revenue (millions) 1,145.15

Profits (millions) 50.24

Per Share 4.82

3.91

Diamond International

Fourth Quarter '71

Revenue (millions) 172.42

153.9

Profits (millions) 9.93

9.11

Per Share 0.83

0.74

Indicated

Year

Revenue (millions) 567.18

516.1

Profits (millions) 56.01

35.13

Per Share 3.03

2.94

New York Times

Fourth Quarter '71

Revenue (millions) 81.44

77.7

Profits (millions) 3.01

4.68

Per Share 0.22

0.33

Indicated

Year

Revenue (millions) 290.9

289.5

Profits (millions) 9.45

13.72

Per Share 0.81

1.16

s-Indicated

Year

Revenue (millions) 710.0

582.0

Profits (millions) 56.2

49.4

Per Share 4.75

4.23

Indicated

Schlumberger Ltd.

Fourth Quarter '71

Revenue (millions) 282.0

178.0

Profits (millions) 15.7

14.4

Per Share 1.40

1.22

Year

Revenue (millions) 710.0

582.0

Profits (millions) 56.2

49.4

Per Share 4.75

4.23

Indicated

Year

Revenue (millions) 710.0

582.0

Profits (millions) 56.2

49.4

Per Share 4.75

4.23

Indicated

Year

Revenue (millions) 710.0

582.0

Profits (millions) 56.2

49.4

Per Share 4.75

4.23

Indicated

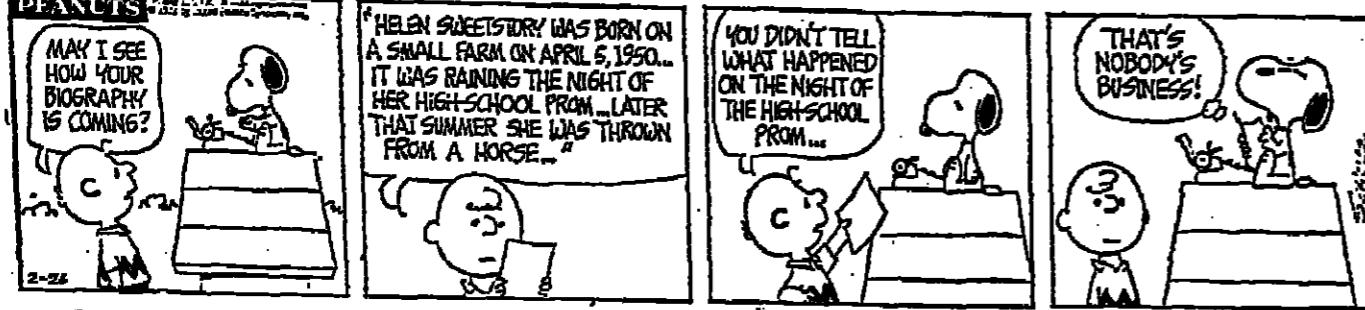
Year

Revenue (mill

American Stock Exchange Trading

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 26-27, 1977

PEANUTS



"HELEN SWEETSTORY WAS BORN ON A SMALL FARM ON APRIL 5, 1950. IT WAS RAINING THE NIGHT OF HER HIGH SCHOOL PROM... LATER THAT SUMMER SHE WAS THROWN FROM A HORSE..."

"YOU DIDN'T TELL WHAT HAPPENED ON THE NIGHT OF THE HIGH SCHOOL PROM..."

"THAT'S NOBODY'S BUSINESS!"



"NOW LOOK WHAT HE'S DONE! HE'S DESTROYED THE WHOLE COURSE!"

"IN A WAY, I GUESS IT'S MY FAULT!"

"WHAT DO YOU MEAN, YOUR FAULT?"



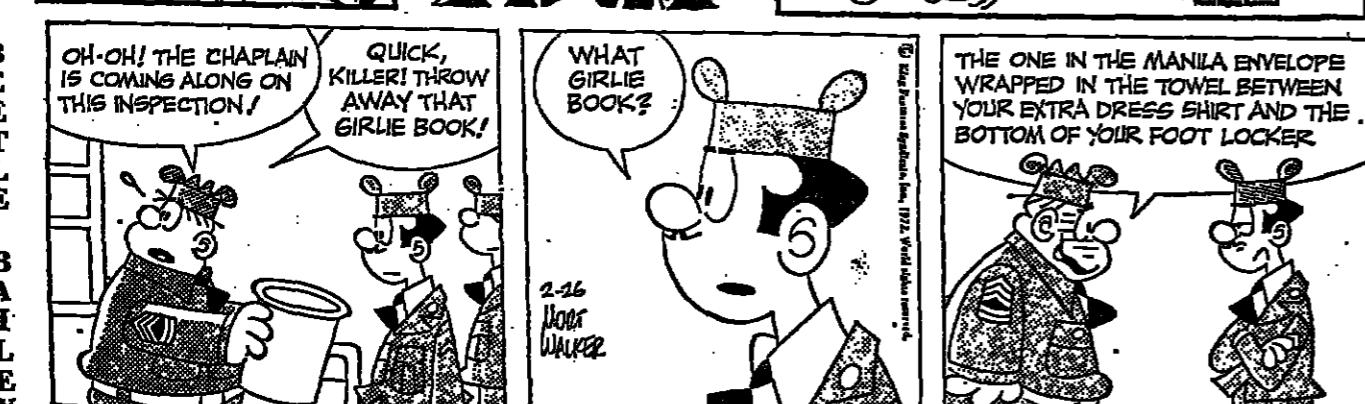
"I TOLD HIM TO GO AROUND THE TREES."



"THERE IS A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MY LONG-LOST MARY AND ALL OTHER MARYS!"



"HE'S TURNIN' GREEN, WITH THE MEMORY!"



"OH-OH! THE CHAPLAIN IS COMING ALONG ON THIS INSPECTION!"

"QUICK, KILLERI THROW AWAY THAT GIRLIE BOOK!"

"WHAT GIRLIE BOOK?"



"THE ONE IN THE MANILA ENVELOPE WRAPPED IN THE TOWEL BETWEEN YOUR EXTRA DRESS SHIRT AND THE BOTTOM OF YOUR FOOT LOCKER"



"SCHOOL IS NOT ALL WORK AND NO-FUN. I MYSELF DELIGHT IN OUR NATURE ROOM, WHERE OUR BLUE-BOTTLE FLY EXPERIMENT VIES WITH OUR STRAWBERRY CUTTINGS FOR MY AVID ATTENTION..."

"REAL SWINGER, ISN'T HE?"

"NEIL CAZAMAS."



"HOW VERY IRONICAL, MR. BUTTERCUP. YOU ARE THE INVENTOR OF A BURGLAR ALARM THAT MAKES IT TOUGH ON BURGLARS. NOW YOU WANT TO MAKE IT COMFY FOR YOUR BURGLAR NEPHEW..."

"THAT'S OKAY, CHRISTY. THIS IS MR. BUTTERCUP WHO'S COME ALL THE WAY FROM ST. LOUIS ONLY TO RECEIVE BAD NEWS..."

"YOU'RE LONELY, MR. BUTTERCUP. AND I'LL BET YOU DON'T COME OUT TO OUR HOUSE FOR DINNER. PERHAPS WE CAN CHEER YOU UP!"

"IT'S LIKE THAT, MAYBE."



"RODNEY REQUESTS AN AUDIENCE, YOUR MAJESTY."

"HAVE HIM DECLARE A TAX HIKE,... THAT USUALLY DRAWS A CROWD."



"THAT WAS TRUE, ROBERT!"

"NOW, I'M CERTAIN THIS ANONYMOUS CALLER WAS A CRACKPOT, ALEX! HE EVEN SAID THAT I'D SPENT LAST NIGHT IN THE SAME ROOMING HOUSE WHERE A WAITRESS LIVES!"

"AND IT WAS A YOUNG WAITRESS AT WOODY'S RESTAURANT WHO TOLD MRS. WILSON THAT I HAD A FIRE THAT I WANTED TO SPEND THE NIGHT ELSEWHERE! BUT SUZY JENSEN IS A LOVELY YOUNG WAITRESS, VERY SWEET— AND I'M OLD ENOUGH TO BE HER FATHER—"



"YES AN' NO— HE WAS HIRED AS A REPORTER— BUT HE'S BEEN TALKING A STORY. HE'S STOPPED HERE THERE AN' EVERYWHERE TO VISIT A SPA!"

"HE EXPLAINS THAT THE LONGEST WAY ROUND IS THE SHORTEST WAY HOME— SO THEY SHOCK HANDS ALL AROUND..."

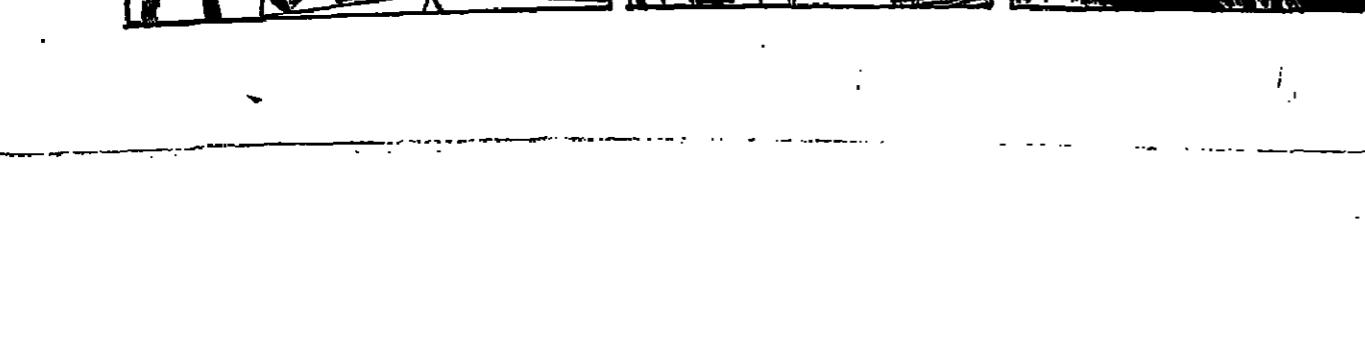
"— IN FAREWELL, AND EXPLAINS THAT GOING HADN'T BEEN EXACTLY ON HIS WAY HOME—"



"THERE'S NOTHING LAVENDER AND OLD LACE ABOUT HER, DESMOND. THAT'S WHY I'M RIDING THIS MORNING..."

"IF I'M NOT BACK BY NOON, SEND OUT THE BLOODHOUNDS. ANYTHING CAN HAPPEN..."

"ALL RIGHT, TEMPER STEELE! COME OUT, COME OUT, WHEREVER YOU ARE..."



"THIS MISS STEELE SOUNDS FORMIDABLE, SIR."

"IF I'M NOT BACK BY NOON, SEND OUT THE BLOODHOUNDS. ANYTHING CAN HAPPEN..."

"ALL RIGHT, TEMPER STEELE! COME OUT, COME OUT, WHEREVER YOU ARE..."

B. C.

L. L. A. B. N. E. R.

B. E. E. T. L. E. B. A. I. L. E. Y.

M. I. S. S. P. E. A. C. H.

B. R. U. Z. S. A. W. Y. E. R.

W. I. Z. A. R. D. o. f. I. D.

R. E. X. M. O. R. G. A. N. M. D.

P. O. G. O. O.

R. I. P. K. I. R. B. Y.

BLONDIE



"CAN YOU SUGGEST SOMETHING FOR TICKLES IN MY THROAT?"



"WELL, I'VE ALWAYS HAD A PET CURE"



"IF YOU GOT A TICKLE, EAT A PICKLE"

"HE DOESN'T SOUND VERY PROFESSIONAL TO ME!"

"DR. COLES"

"I'LL GET THE STOMACH PUMP!"

"GOD COULD!"

"I'LL GET THE STOMACH PUMP!"

Swiss Russi Wins Downhill**Miss Proell Boosts Lead in World Cup**

CRYSTAL MOUNTAIN, Wash., Feb. 26 (UPI).—Austria's Anna-marie Proell won the opening event as the Alpine skiing World Cup scene switched to the United States, easily capturing the women's downhill on 7,000-foot Silver Queen Peak.

The defending World Cup champion had virtually clinched this year's competition, boasting her World Cup total to 233 points. France's Françoise Macchi, who

NHL Sabres Again Defeat Black Hawks

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (UPI).—The Buffalo Sabres came back last night with a repeat performance as they dealt the Chicago Black Hawks their second defeat in two nights, 5-4, in a National Hockey League contest at Buffalo, N.Y.

The Sabres, in sixth place in the East Division, had beaten the West Division-leading Black Hawks for the first time in his-tory Wednesday night, 3-1.

The deciding goal last night was scored by rookie Rick Martin, who notched his 40th of the season with just 2:01 left to play. He rifled a 30-footer past goals Gerry Desjardins, which was deflected by the stick of defense-man Pat Stapleton.

The winning score came only 1:48 after Dennis Hull scored his second goal of the night, a 10-footer, which tied the game at 3-3.

Buffalo's Danny Lawson got the final score of the game, with 10 seconds remaining into an empty net.

Red Wings 2, Canucks 0

Detroit's goals Al Smith shot out Vancouver and Red Berenson and Marcel Dionne supplied the goals in the 2-0 victory at Detroit. The Red Wings moved 2 points ahead of Toronto in the East Division, taking fourth place, 63 points to 61, in the battle for the final playoff spot. Detroit also has played two less than the Maple Leafs.

Canadiens 4, North Stars 2

Second-period goals by Guy Lafourche and Pete Mahovlich gave Montreal a 4-2 road victory over Minnesota.

NHL Results

Thursday's Results
ORLANDO, Fla., Feb. 25 (UPI).—Harmon Killebrew signed a contract for one year with the Minnesota Twins estimated at \$125,000, an increase of about \$10,000 over his 1971 contract. Killebrew arrived here in training camp yesterday morning.

is sidelined with an injury, is second with 187 points.

Bernard Russi of Switzerland won the men's downhill, clocking 85.97 seconds to 86.04 for Mike Laferty of the United States. Russi moved up to sixth in the World Cup standings, but the order of the top competitors was not changed. World Cup leader Jean-Noël Augert of France is not competing here because there are no slalom events for the men, and has gone on to Heavenly Valley, Calif., where next week's racing will be held.

Third-place Andrzej Bachleda of Poland is passing up the meet for the same reasons, and second-place Henri Duval of France finished out of the top 10 today. Miss Proell covered the 1.2-mile course with a drop of 1,900 feet in 92.82 seconds. Switzerland's Marie-Therese Nadig, a double gold-medalist at the Sapporo Winter Olympics, and Wilfrid Dufour of Austria tied for second with a time of 93.08 seconds.

Miss Proell, who had the No. 12 starting position, said she was "very satisfied" with her run. "I had some trouble at the top, particularly in the tight turn."

Bernadette Zurbriggen of Switzerland was fourth in 93.28 seconds, and Isabelle Mir of France took fifth with a time of 94.26. Sixth place was taken by Susan Corcock of the United States in 95.18.

A men's and women's down-hill is scheduled here for tomorrow, with a women's slalom set for Sunday.

Schenk Is Seeking Sprint Skate Title

DEKALB, Ill., Feb. 25 (UPI).—Dutchman Ard Schenk, the triple Olympic gold medalist who won his third straight speed-skating world championship last week, is one of the favorites in the first official World Sprint championship which opens here tomorrow. The 26-year-old is one of the few great long-distance skaters who is also a top-class sprinter.

Olympic champion and women's world-record holder in the 500, Anna Hemming of Northbrook, Ill., is entered. Olympian Diane Holm of Northbrook is considered a threat to defending champion Ruth Schleiermacher of East Germany and Russia's Ludmilla Titova.



Billie Jean King
Celebrating '71 record

Chris Evert Advances**An 'Exhausted' Mrs. King Loses, Quits Tennis Tour**

By Mark Asher

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UPI).—Billie Jean King of Long Beach, Calif., still fatigued following her greatest year of tennis, lost to Julie Heldman, 3-6, 6-1, last night in the first round of the Virginia Slims of Washington tournament.

She practically gave the 26-year-old Miss Heldman of New York City the final set, stormed out of an interview because a reporter she wanted to exclude would not leave, and then announced through a Virginia Slims spokesman she was taking a vacation. "Mrs. King has withdrawn from the doubles here and from next week's tournament at Birmingham, Mich.," the spokesman said. "She chooses not to risk further possible damage to her big toe."

The spokesman quoted Mrs. King as saying "I am mentally and physically exhausted. I can't play my best."

Mrs. King woke up Monday with an infected big toe on her left foot and her match against Miss Heldman was postponed one day. Her ouster eliminated the possibility of another match between Mrs. King and Chris Evert, the 17-year-old phenomenon of the women's tennis circuit.

Capsule Comment

"She doesn't miss too much," was a capsule comment by Karen Krantzko, a tall, hard-hitting Australian of her 6-3, 6-2 elimination by Miss Evert in Miss Evert's first indoor match in history.

Earlier in the week, Mrs. King talked about last year, when she won 19 tournaments and more than \$17,000, the first woman athlete to reach the \$100,000 plateau in one season. She noted how exhausted and out of shape she is now.

"I can't stand to keep losing. I can't take it. But I can't make excuses for my position," she said about a 6-1, 6-0 loss to Miss Evert in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and elimination by Dutchwoman Betty Stove in the quarterfinals at Oklahoma City two weeks ago.

She noted how much Rod Laver's two-month vacation had done in rejuvenating the world's top tennis player. But her dominant role in making the second year of the Virginia Slims a success has kept her from taking a rest.

An Analysis

In last night's match, Miss Heldman, a tennis writer herself and daughter of tour organizer Gladys Heldman, offered this analysis:

"She won the first set. I won the second and on a silver platter she gave me the third. I am appreciative. She didn't want to win the third set. I don't think she was trying to win."

In other matches, a lesser-known 17-year-old, Barbara Downs of California upset Judy Dalton of Australia, 6-1, 6-1 and Nancy Richey of San Angelo, Texas, blasted Australia's Helen Gourlay, 6-0, 6-2.

Over Jan. 25 Big Ten Brood

Court Ruling Held Landmark On Due Process in Sports

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 25 (UPI).—U.S. District Court Judge Earl Larson Tuesday ordered the Big Ten athletic conference to lift the season suspension of two Minnesota basketball players who

participated in a brawl unless the conference's athletic directors held a hearing to uphold commissioner Wayne Duke's ban, made after a two-day investigation.

The ban sidelined Ben Behagen and Marvin (Dorky) Taylor for a fight that curtailed a Jan. 25 game against Ohio State and sent three Buckeye players to the hospital.

The court ruling has led to a meeting of the conference's athletic directors yesterday, and the executive session, which ran more than eight hours, promised a decision.

Testimony of Both Sides Larson ruled that unless the conference's athletic directors held a hearing before they could be expelled from a state institution.

Eleven years ago, a federal court in Alabama held that the due-process clause of the 14th Amendment requires that a student receive a hearing before he could be expelled from a state institution.

Since then, other federal courts have firmly established the doctrine that a plaintiff is entitled to a hearing before severe punishment, because education is an "interest" of substantial importance.

Larson denied Tuesday that the Larson-Taylor case represents a landmark. But lawyers here discount the judge's modesty and say he broke new ground by giving athletes a status protected by the Constitution, even though the players did not gain the immediate injunction they sought against the suspension.

Eleven years ago, a federal court in Alabama held that the due-process clause of the 14th Amendment requires that a student receive a hearing before he could be expelled from a state institution.

Since then, other federal courts have firmly established the doctrine that a plaintiff is entitled to a hearing before severe punishment, because education is an "interest" of substantial importance.

Larson attached this due process to sports, saying:

"The opportunity to participate in intercollegiate athletics is of substantial economic value to many students. In these days when juniors in college are able to suspend their formal educational training in exchange for multi-million-dollar contracts to turn professional... to many, the chance to display their athletic prowess in college stadiums and arenas... is worth more in economic terms than the chance to get a college education."

Although Larson told the Big Ten that its loose procedures should be "remedied without delay," he said commissioners Duke has power to suspend players, pending a hearing, under a regulation that says Duke should "promote the general welfare" of the conference.

But Larson further said that, if continued too long, "punitive" becomes "punitive." So he ruled that, if no hearing was held by today on whether the suspension should continue, he would hold the Big Ten as violating the players' due process of law.

England-France Rugby

PARIS, Feb. 25 (AP).—England meets France here tomorrow at Colombes Stadium in a Five Nations Rugby Union match. Both teams have 0-3 won-lost records.

Richey**Defeats Orantes****In Third Round Of N.Y. Tennis**

By Thomas Rogers

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (UPI).—Even though he played what he characterized as "erratic tennis," Cliff Richey of Sarasota, Fla., was good enough last night to halt a string of successes by Spanish players yesterday in the Clean Air tournament.

Richey rallied from a 3-4 deficit in the third set to beat Manuel Orantes of Spain, 4-5, 6-3, 6-4, in one of five third-round men's singles matches.

Spaniards Andres Gimeno and Juan Gisbert advanced to the quarterfinal round with victories earlier in the day. Gimeno, seeded fifth, topped Onny Peran of New Zealand, 4-6, 8-6, 6-2, and Gisbert defeated Pierre Berthet of France, 7-5, 6-4, 6-3.

The inquiry into the card, held Monday night at Winnipeg Arena, was announced by the Manitoba Recreation Minister, Larry Desjardins, after a provincial cabinet meeting.

Richey rallied from a 3-4 deficit

in the third set to beat Manuel

Orantes of Spain, 4-5, 6-3, 6-4,

in one of five third-round men's

singles matches.

Spaniards Andres Gimeno and

Juan Gisbert advanced to the

quarterfinal round with victories

earlier in the day. Gimeno, seed-

ed fifth, topped Onny Peran of

New Zealand, 4-6, 8-6, 6-2, and

Gisbert defeated Pierre Berthet

of France, 7-5, 6-4, 6-3.

The inquiry into the card, held

Monday night at Winnipeg Arena,

was announced by the Manitoba

Recreation Minister, Larry Des-

jardins, after a provincial cabinet

meeting.

Richey rallied from a 3-4 deficit

in the third set to beat Manuel

Orantes of Spain, 4-5, 6-3, 6-4,

in one of five third-round men's

singles matches.

Spaniards Andres Gimeno and

Juan Gisbert advanced to the

quarterfinal round with victories

earlier in the day. Gimeno, seed-

ed fifth, topped Onny Peran of

New Zealand, 4-6, 8-6, 6-2, and

Gisbert defeated Pierre Berthet

of France, 7-5, 6-4, 6-3.

The inquiry into the card, held

Monday night at Winnipeg Arena,

was announced by the Manitoba

Recreation Minister, Larry Des-

jardins, after a provincial cabinet

meeting.

Richey rallied from a 3-4 deficit

in the third set to beat Manuel

Orantes of Spain, 4-5, 6-3, 6-4,

in one of five third-round men's

singles matches.

Spaniards Andres Gimeno and

Juan Gisbert advanced to the

quarterfinal round with victories

earlier in the day. Gimeno, seed-

ed fifth, topped Onny Peran of

New Zealand, 4-6, 8-6, 6-2, and

Gisbert defeated Pierre Berthet

of France, 7-5, 6-4, 6-3.

The inquiry into the card, held

Monday night at Winnipeg Arena,

was announced by the Manitoba

Recreation Minister, Larry Des-

jardins, after a provincial cabinet

meeting.

Richey rallied from a 3-4 deficit

in the third set to beat Manuel

Orantes of Spain, 4-5, 6-3, 6-4,

in one of five third-round men's

singles matches.

Spaniards Andres Gimeno and

Juan Gisbert advanced to the

quarterfinal round with victories

earlier in the day. Gimeno, seed-

ed fifth,

Art Buchwald

Mao Comes to U.S.

WASHINGTON.—Every one of us who has been glued to the TV set since President Nixon and his party arrived in China now knows more about the People's Republic than he dared dream he would.

Thanks to our able TV correspondents, we are now aware of what a hat costs, what kind of leather people wear on the soles of their shoes, how people walk in a park, and how many bricks it takes to build a brick teahouse. One can't help projecting into the future, when Mao Tse-tung makes his first visit to the United States and his activities are beamed back via satellite to the people of China.



Buchwald

"Good evening, comrades—this is Wo Pang of the Anti-Imperialist Television Network Broadcasting System, bringing to you live and in red color the banquet that President Nixon is giving in honor of our beloved and venerated leader, Chairman Mao, and his beloved and venerated wife, Madame Mao.

"Ba-ba-rah, what do you make of all of this so far?"

"Wo, the thing that impressed me the most was the reception the American people gave our beloved Mao. I was told by my interpreter that no one had received such a reception in Washington since Major John Lindsey joined the Democratic party. The people seem very pleased to see Chairman Mao."

"Did you see many school children waving to Chairman Mao?"

"No, I didn't, but the interpreter told me that was because most of the children go to school on buses and it's hard to see them waving. Wo, what impressed you the most so far about this trip?"

"I think the thing that impressed me the most is that the U.S. Marine band had managed to learn the Chinese national anthem. I believe this is a very good sign for future Chinese-American relations. They're start-

ANNOUNCEMENTS

TO PLACE A CLASSIFIED AD QUICKLY CONTACT OUR OFFICE IN YOUR COUNTRY

AUSTRIA: Mr. McKinnon White, Bremenstrasse 10, Vienna 1. Tel: 63-84-063.

BELGIUM: Gougaert S.P.R.L., Avenue Louise 105, 1050 Brussels. Tel: 53-22-271.

BRITISH ISLES (incl. Ireland) and Scandinavia: Mr. Christopher Head, 201, Queen's Gate, London SW7 5AS. Tel: 58-62-620.

GERMANY: Miss Eva Pecard, BORIN International, Potsdam 8, Frankfurter Allee 100, D-1000 Berlin 10. Tel: 030-32-29 and 66-36-51. Telex: 4-14807.

GREECE, TURKEY, LEBANON: Mrs. Jeanne Barnes, 20, Rue de la Paix, 75-107, Paris. Tel: 53-51-57.

ITALY: Mr. Antonio Sambrone, 55 Via della Mercede, 00187, Rome. Tel: 67-42-71.

NETHERLANDS: Mr. Teerting, SEA Submissions, Amsterdam (Tel: 72-79-13).

PORTUGAL: Mrs. Rita Amador, 125 Rua das Artes, 1200, Lisbon. Tel: 67-70-03.

SPAIN: Mr. Rafael G. Palacio, 7 Plaza de la Corte, 28001 Madrid 12 (Tel: 53-30-05).

SWITZERLAND: Tricorpo Reichenbach, 12, Rue de la Paix, 1200 Geneva. Tel: (022) 24-22-74.

U.S.A.: Mr. Arnold M. Ober, International Herald Tribune, 444 Madison Avenue, New York 10022.

FRANCE & OTHER COUNTRIES (Paris Office): 31 Rue de Berri, Paris 75-86-51. Tel: 25-26-58.

DEAR FOLKS: If you can use some extra cash, why not sell your old furniture, at least than one half State-side prices. Even though you may not be able to get much, it could be very well worth your while to try. If you have any more information, drop us a note or read *THE FIELDING* column in the *International Herald Tribune* for news about us and our work. Come by from wherever you are and we'll be happy to see you. Write to: Box 100, Paris.

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**